

member 18 to the right in Figure 3 and the female member 20 the left in Figure 3. It would also be appreciated that this would shorten the overall length of the first and second conduit sections 14,16, as claimed. It is not necessary to show the overall length of the first and second conduit sections.

Similarly, claim 15 does not *claim* the overall length of the conduit. Rather, claim 15 claims surfaces which limit the insertion of the male member to female member to define the shortest overall length of the conduit. These surfaces are shown in the Figures. There is no limitation in the claim regarding the shortest overall length of the conduit.

Therefore, Applicant believes that the drawings are proper.

#### **The Information Disclosure Statement**

The Examiner indicated that a reference cited by Applicant was not considered (EP 517583). Applicant submits herewith an Abstract in English for this reference.

#### **The Declaration**

Applicant encloses a second supplemental reissue Declaration which includes the language requested by the Examiner and which has been signed by the inventor.

**Applicant: Reasoner**  
**SN: 09/115,764**  
**Group: 3682**

**Teichert (U.S. Patent No. 5,339,783)**

The Examiner has rejected claims 1-4 and 17 as being anticipated by Teichert. The Examiner's desire to call the fitting 54 of Teichert a "conduit section" is not simply a matter of choice of terminology. Rather, claims 1 and 17 both specify that the flexible motion transmitting core element is movably supported in the conduit sections. In the Teichert patent, the "fitting 54 is fixed on the cable 12" (column 5, line 61). The Teichert patent also indicates that "the fitting 54 of the illustrated embodiment is swaged or otherwise secured onto the cable 12." (column 5, lines 67-68). Thus the core element in Teichert is not "movably supported in the conduit sections" as required by the claims.

Similarly, since the fitting 54 and the stop 16 are both secured to the cable 12, the distance between the guide 40 and the fitting 54 can never change. The Examiner has referenced Figure 2a and 2b of Teichert. Although the drawings are not necessarily drawn to scale, the Examiner has made a mistake in measuring the drawings. Referring to the Examiner's Exhibit, the Examiner has drawn distance L1 too short--the Examiner did not draw L1 to extend all the way to the same point on the guide 40 as he did in Figure 2b. Rather, as shown on the attached modification of the Examiner's Exhibit, the Examiner mistakenly shortened the distance L1 to exclude the last coil in this spring of Teichert in Figure 2a. This apparently resulted in the Examiner measurement that the distance L1 was shorter than the distance L2, when in fact the distance between the guide 40 and fitting 54 ***does not and cannot*** change

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between Figure 2A and 2B.

Applicant's modification of the Examiner's exhibit is attached. The elements 40 and 54 from Fig. 2A have been cut out and placed adjacent the same elements in Fig. 2B. As is clear from this exhibit, the distance between the components does not change.

Thus, the claims are allowable over the Teichert patent.

**Glover (U.S. Patent No. 4,598,809)**

The Examiner has rejected claims 1-5 and 17-19 as being anticipated by Glover. First, what the Examiner calls adjustment components (elements 5 and 20 of Glover) do not "interconnect" the sections 7 and 9. It is unclear whether the conduit section 7 is connected to the member 20, but the conduit section 9 is clearly not connected to the housing 5. Thus, what the Examiner calls adjustment components do not interconnect the sections 7 and 9. This can be clearly seen in Figures 3 and 4 of Glover where the conduit section 9 is clearly moveable relative to the housing 5 (not "interconnected").

Further, as can be seen in Figure 4 of Glover, the coil spring 35 of Glover biases the housing 5 and member 20 to lengthen rather than "shorten" the overall length of the sections 7 and 9. As can be seen in Figure 4, the coil spring 35 is pushing the conduit section 7 to the left, away from conduit section 9, thereby lengthening rather than shortening the overall length of section 7 and 9. In other words, every time the

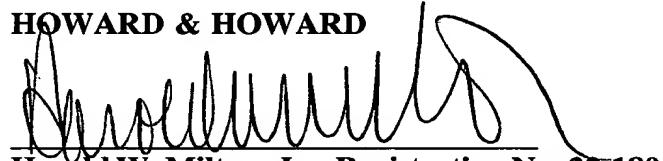
**Applicant: Reasoner**  
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assembly returns to the relaxed position shown in Figure 4, the overall length of the "conduit" (represented by sleeves 7 and 9) is increased to compensate for wear of the clutch. Unless the length of the "conduit" is fixed in response to tension on the core element 3 as shown in Figure 3, the core element 3 would not transmit a force to the clutch.

Applicant has specifically traversed each of the Examiner's rejections and objections. It is believed that all of the claims are properly allowable. It is believed no fees are required; however, if any fees are due, please charge fees to Account No. 08-2789 in the name of Howard & Howard.

**Respectfully submitted,**

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CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I hereby certify that the enclosed Amendment, First Supplemental Reissue Declaration, Modified Exhibit and Abstract are being deposited with the United States Postal Service as first-class mail, postage prepaid, in an envelope addressed to the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Washington, D.C. 20231, on this 15th day of September 15, 1999.

Lesley Ramant  
Lesley Ramant

$$L_1 = L_2$$

FIG. 2B

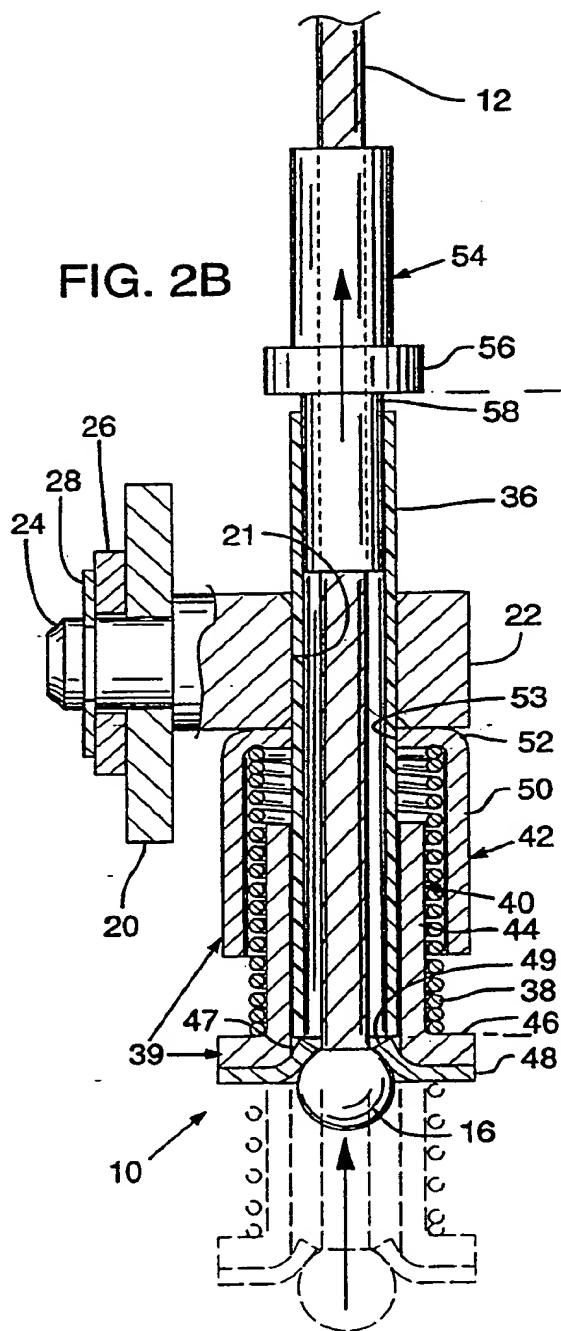
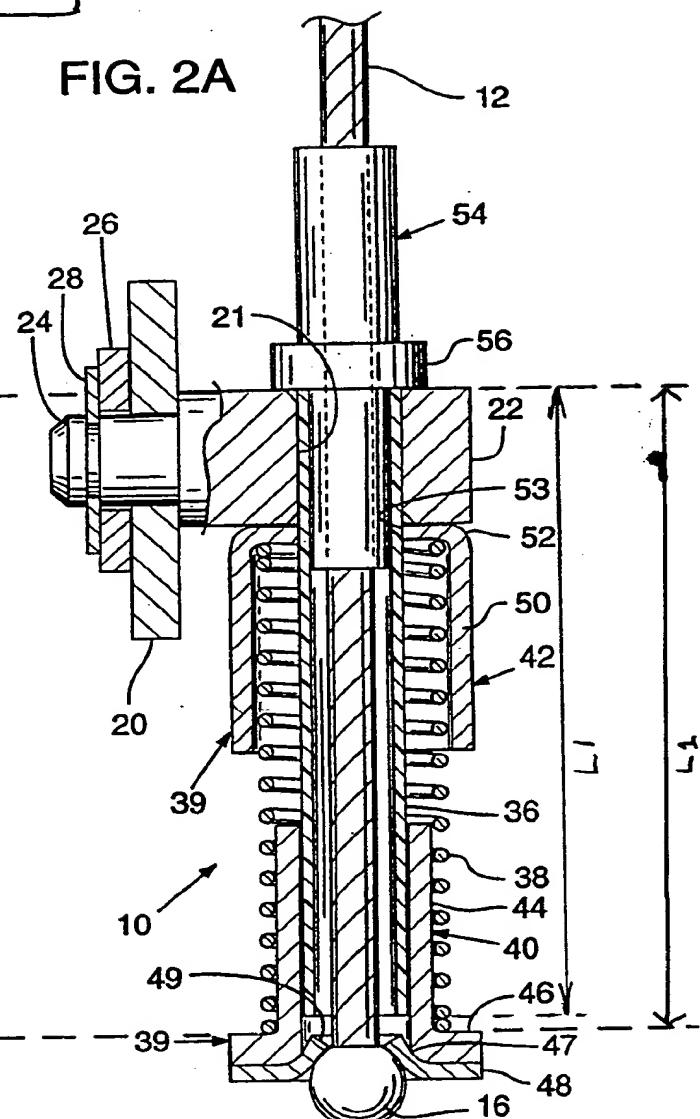


FIG. 2A



Modified Exhibit

? t s1/29/all



1/29/1

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009281603 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 92-409014/199250

XRPX Acc No: N92-311949

Two-section control cable - has bushes and coupling elements which can be assembled by simple axial movement, making them suitable for automated or robot assembly

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Inventor: BEAUFILS D

Number of Countries: 005 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Main IPC	Week
EP--517583	A1	19921209	92EP-0401513	A	19920603	F16C-001/12	199250 B
FR-2677086	A1	19921204	91FR-0006667	A	19910603	F16C-001/12	199305 E

Priority Applications (No Type Date): 91FR-0006667 A 19910603

Cited Patents: DE-8910999; FR-2604225; GB-1118165; GB-1241548; GB-2162273; GB-2200706; US-4884468

Patent Details:

Patent	Kind	Lan	Pg	Filing	Notes	Application	Patent
EP--517583	A1	F	13				

Designated States (Regional): DE ES FR GB IT

Abstract (Basic): EP 517583 A

The two-section control cable, e.g. for a motor vehicle accelerator, consists of a first section (1) with a housing (3) in which the cable end (4) can slide, and an end bush (5). The cable end is equipped with a coupling element (6).

The second section comprises a cable end (9) inside a sleeve (8) and a bush (10) with a seat for a projecting tip (11), shaped to fit inside the first section's coupling element (6) when the two are pushed together. The two bushes (5, 10) also have complimentary shapes so that they join by pushing together, and the housing (1) also contains a compensating spring (12).

ADVANTAGE - Suitable for automated or robot assembly, being rigidly joined together by simple axial movement.

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Title Terms: TWO; SECTION; CONTROL; CABLE; BUSH; COUPLE; ELEMENT; CAN; ASSEMBLE; SIMPLE; AXIS; MOVEMENT; SUIT; AUTOMATIC; ROBOT; ASSEMBLE

Derwent Class: Q13; Q62; Q64

International Patent Class (Main): F16C-001/12

International Patent Class (Additional): B60K-026/00; F16G-011/02

File Segment: EngPI

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